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CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

OLUME 2. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1840. NUMBER 29.

OSTON CULTIVATOR.

lished Saturday Mornings, by Otis Brewer, No. 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square.

rms, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed nths 25 cents will be added,—if delayed a year ts will be added to the $2 00.—Any representa- y agents or others, varying from these, must not rded.

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RICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

DEDHAM.

e settlement of Dedham began in only five years after the first settle- of Boston.

e General Court sat that year in on, (now Cambridge,) and granted t of land south of Charles River, to n. Afterwards, this grant was en- l as the inhabitants increased, and erritory soon embraced what now several towns. The first meeting of habitants, 18 in number, was on Au- 15, 1636. In their petition for more the inhabitants at first wished the to be named *Contentment*, but the rated John Rogers, a preacher from wn of Dedham, in England, chose lace for settlement, and this was the sion of the present name of the shire of Norfolk county. Many of the ettlers came from Watertown.

margin of the meadows, near the n centre, was first settled, and each lot consisted partly of upland, and ly of meadow, all of them being long narrow strips of land. Mr. Wor- on states that as early as 1664, five small houses, near each other, ituated near where the Court house tands. These houses were then from three to twenty pounds, and f them exceeded ten pounds in value. ns supported by the town, would make bitter complaint if put into such p houses, and *Contentment* would be last name they would think of for the ace.

for many years there was no water mill, and but very few carpenters.— boards were sawed by hand, as the pits still existing, show. Farmers did ork of carpenter, mason and black- , and therefore the buildings were . Nails and glass were hard to be ned, and the roofs were probably hed. We can well remember when ght nails only were used for boards, hose now cost three fold more than ails.

meeting house was erected in 1637, a minister settled. The seats of the rs, and of the Deacons, were directly re the pulpit, and the communion ta- tood forward, so as to be approached hree sides. In 1672, a new house built on the site of the old one. Men e seated on one side in the galleries, women on the other—this was to keep n, probably, from talking and playing ng service—now they keep quiet with- such separation.

he Elders seated all the worshippers, the greatest tax payer was entitled to highest seat. This was the case in old Framingham meeting house, three ries high, which was pulled down in 06. Probably people were more ambi- us then of paying high taxes than they e at the present day.

It is said that King Philip's war, that st bloody contest which began in 1675, s commenced in this town, a white man ing shot by the Indians in the woods.— mham, an Indian chief who joined ilip, was slain by a party of Dedham d Medfield people. The last of the In- ians in Dedham, were Alexander Qua- sh, and his wife Sarah. She died in 774.

In East street, front of Mr. Avery's welling, stands a large white oak tree, 16 eet in circumference, and much older han the town of Dedham. It is a noble, ately tree, rather tall, than spreading, nd is much valued by the owner. Mr. very was offered 70 dollars for it, to be worked into the old ship Constitution, and he refused it. He does well to preserve this relict of ancient times—the Indians are gone from Dedham, and they may yet be driven from the earth before this tree shall fall.

On the north west corner of the Court house square, is a granite pillar, about five feet in height, wh[illegible] was the pedestal to a column erecte[illegible] honor of Wm. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and surmounted with his bust. The column and the bust are now gone, but inscriptions in Latin and in English are on two sides of the pedestal. This was erected on the occasion of Pitt's procuring the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1765. Dr. Nathaniel Ames, 2d, Col. E. Battle, and A. Draper, are named as those most active in this erection.

For fifty years, it was not only the policy of individuals, but it was express law that they should settle in close villages, and not build in remote parts of any town. The bears and wolves, and afterwards the hostile Indians, were so dangerous, that it was necessary to build where all could assist in protecting each other. The commons in Dedham where cattle were turned to graze, were called *herd-walks*.—The celebrated Dedham meadows were not then cleared, and the *herds*-grass did not cover them. It was long after this first settlement, that the *fowl meadow-grass* was introduced there. This is supposed to have been brought first into the Dedham meadows by *fowls* that emigrated from distant countries.

This kind of grass was unknown to our ancestors, and has been very highly esteemed wherever it could find a suitable soil, but it cannot be cultivated to advantage land that would bear this grass, have been esteemed more highly than any, and the rich and continued harvests yielded by it without expense of manure or culture, entitled it to preeminence among the stock grasses. But latterly we hear less and less of the fowl meadow, and we are told by many owners that these meadows now yield a far less burthen than formerly, and it is not yet ascertained whether giving them more or less water will improve them.

This foul meadow grass is quite different from any of our grasses, meadow or high-land. It has usually borne a price equal to three fourths of the price of high-land English hay, and neat stock are quite fond of it, but its fattening qualities are not rated so high—and probably we ought to lower our estimate of it for feeding stock. But there can be no doubt of its being superior to any other kind of hay that is grown in wet meadow lands.

One argument in favor of it is it increases the variety of fodder which cattle require during our long winters, and we are not obliged to cut it precisely when it comes in blossom. Indeed the practice is, to let it go to seed in the field, and scatter enough for the next year's growth.—As our best English grasses want cropping about the time when our winter grain should be reaped, it is quite convenient to have grasses that may be cut later, and the fowl meadow may be allowed to stand as long as any we know of.

Dedham has much plain, level land, and all the soil near the centre of the old town, is naturally a light, sandy loam, like that of Waltham, and Jamaica plains, but the villagers have manured and cultivated highly much of this plain, and it is now called very fine land. In a late conversation with one of the Assessors, he told us he pastured four cows on five acres of land, but that he had been on to more than one farm in town, where only three cows were pastured on thirty acres! Such is the difference in many other places between cultivation and a neglect of cultivation.

Some of the first settlers here brought with them from England, a number of small hand mills, with which they ground their grain; the stones of these were two feet in diameter, and it is said that two of the stones are still to be seen there. The first water mill in Dedham was built in 1640. In 1664, a saw mill was built on Neponset river by Joshua Fisher. In 1681, a fulling mill was built on Mother brook, by Draper and Fairbanks—the first school house in 1648, and the master's salary was £20 per annum until 1695, when it was raised to £25.

MANUFACTURES OF DEDHAM.

In 1837, there were two cotton factories—3 paper mills—a woollen mill, with 7 sets of machinery, which in that year manufactured above 91,000 yards of cloth, valued at $204,000—males employed, 75—females 75; and one establishment for making lead pipe and pumps. A number of these are on Mother brook, which is a canal 3½ miles in length, which takes about a third part of the water of the Charles river out of its natural course, and lets it into the Neponset. This canal, the oldest in the U. States, was dug in 1639, only four years after the settlement, to form mill sites.

This withdrawing of the waters from one stream, to increase another, is not a common practice, and in this instance it has caused much trouble and expensive lawsuits; and many years ago the "Great and General Court" interfered, and caused a mud sill to be placed in the bottom of the stream of the Charles, so that a due proportion of his treasures should roll on to Watertown, and seek the ocean, after paying a salute to Charlestown, while the remainder was still allowed to roll through the canal to the Neponset, and after lending a hand to aid the Dedham factories, to visit Dorchester and Milton for the purpose of turning the whole of their paper mills. This is belived to be the only river in the States whose waters are directed by law how to flow.

Boots and shoes of the value of $32,483 [illegible] —marble paper and cards, $18,000 in value, were here manufactured in 1837, with a population of 3,532.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The old village contains about 125 dwelling houses, most of them two stories high, and well painted; and in a central situation stands a handsome Court House, 93 feet by 48, besides wings of 10 feet, built with hewn white granite from a quarry eight miles to the west of it. Near the court house, are two Congregational churches, and near the south west part of the town there are two more, besides one Episcopal, and one Baptist church. The *Dedham Bank* has a capital of $150,000.

In the old village were three newspaper presses—a fire insurance company—two hotels, and twelve stores. The soil of *West Dedham* is materially different from Dedham plain. It is more rough, and abounds in rocks; it is a stiff loam, and much of it retentive of moisture. It has greater strength than that of the plain, and when once subdued, it is exellent for hay and for pasture. The farmers here are zealously adopting the improved modes of culture, and West Dedham has quite a handsome appearance. South Dedham has a more sandy soil, which requires different management from that of West Dedham.

The Hon. Fisher Ames was a native of Dedham. He was much distinguished as a civilian, and possessed a high reputation as an orator. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1774. He was conspicuous as a member of the convention for adopting the constitution of the United States, and in Congress he was a leading member during the eight years of Washington's administration. During this time, and while he lived, he devoted a large portion of his leisure hours to improvements in agriculture; and his paternal acres in that town, showed the difference which can soon be made in lands,

"On which the hand of cultivation lies."

56,030 barrels of flour, and 23,767 bushels of wheat were delivered in Schenectady, Albany, and West Troy, from the Erie canal during the last week in June.

The New Orleans Sun says, "The *Invisible* Ass is to make his last *appearance*." There are lots of visible ones in Chesnut street every day. [Philadelphia paper.

The frigate Macedonian, of the West India squadron, was to leave Pensacola on the 10th inst., for Boston.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

SCRAPS FROM OUR NOTE BOOK.

Cranberries. The common cranberry is a native of Maine, growing spontaneously in many of our bogs and lowlands, and yet we presume that thousands of bushels are annually brought in from other States and purchased by us.

We have found it growing near the coast and have seen it also very abundant near the head waters of the Aroostook river.

There is no difficulty in cultivating them in the garden, if you have the conveniences for giving them a situation similar to the one which is natural to them. In England the Horticulturists have succeeded in raising them in their gardens. Sir Joseph Banks describes his mode of cultivating them successfully. From a bed of 326 square feet three and a half bushels were produced.

It is necessary that they have a moist situation and peat earth from bogs to grow upon.

Salisbury in the Horticultural transactions gives the following directions for cultivating them in dry beds.

"The 'American Cranberry,' says he, (*Oxycoccus Macrocarpa*,) may be cultivated very successfully in situations not positively wet, if only planted in bog earth, which retains moisture longer than any other soil; for a few plants even in pots which had stood some time neglected under a hedge, so that their branches were matted together, produced a plentiful crop."

In situations where water is to be had freely. Neill observes "all that is necessary is to drive in a few stakes two or three feet within the margin of the water and place some old boards within them so as to prevent the soil of the cranberry bed from falling into the water; then to lay a parcel of small stones or rubbish in the bottom and put the peat earth or bog earth over it to the depth of about three inches above and seven inches below the surface of the water.

In such a situation the plants grow readily; and if a few be put in they entirely cover the bed in a year or two [illegible]

From a very small space a very large quantity of cranberries can be gathered, and they prove a remarkably regular crop, scarcely affected by the state of the weather, and not subject to the attacks of insects."

A writer in Loudon's Gardener's Magazine observes that the cranberry will succeed when planted as an edging to any pond, provided some bog earth be placed for its roots to run in; or if a bed of bog earth be sunk in any shady situation, so as its surface may be below the general level, for the sake of retaining water, the plant will thrive well, and if watered regularly in dry weather, produce abundant crops.

In addition to the common bog cranberry, we have another one that grows on our highest mountains evidently seeking the coldest and most exposed situation that can be found. This is sometimes called the Scotch cranberry, and sometimes "Mountain Cranberry." The botanical term is (*Vaccinium Vitis idæa.*)—The berry does not grow so large as the other, but it is a very pleasant tart. It may be found nestling among the moss and alpine plants of the White Hills and many other of the lofty peaks in Oxford County. This can be easily cultivated by giving it a bed of peat earth or moss in some cool shady situation.

Besides these, we have another fruit which is also called "Cranberry," or more commonly "High Cranberry." It is a species of Viburnum, (*Viburnum Oxycoccus*,) and is a very ornamental shrub and should be found in every garden or door yard. It is quite abundant in many parts of the State, especially in Oxford County, and on the Sandy river, Kennebec, Aroostook, &c. &c. It grows about ten feet high, and is easily propagated by the root or seed. We have also succeeded well in propagating it by cuttings, though these should be protected during the winter, as the roots do not acquire sufficient strength to hold the plant firmly into the sward, and there is danger of its being thrown out by the frost if there are not some leaves or straw thrown over them.

This shrub bears clusters of red berries which remain on the bushes nearly all winter. It is a pleasant acid and makes fine preserves. The only objection being the stone or kernel is rather large in proportion to the size of the berry.

The Jesuits, with the sanction of the Bishops of Guatemala, are about to re-establish a college of their order in that part of South America.

Tobacco.—It is estimated that the crop of Tobacco in Virginia last year will reach 40,000 hhds, the largest crop made in the State for fifty years past.

Out of a population of 83,000, who inhabit the twelfth arondissement of Paris, 14,368 are supported by public charity.

Lightning.—A barn was struck by lightning in Chelmsford, on Thursday last, and entirely consumed.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

PHYSICAL DEGENERACY.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the communiciation of our correspondent 'Cornaro,' upon physical degeneracy [illegible] a subject of the first importanc[illegible] community. There can be no do[illegible] the rising generation are not so robust—and not so healthy as those that have preceded them. The cause, to our mind, is obvious. We have departed from the simple habits, and laid aside too much the athletic exercises of our ancestors. And in proportion as we have so departed, are we visited with debilities and disorders which weaken and derange the system. Simple diet and plenty of exercise in the open air is what nature requires. Deprive her of this and she deprives you of the energy, elasticity and activity of frame and of mind, for the mind is more or less influenced by the health of the body. We highly appreciate the efforts which some Physiologists are making to bring back society to those simple and frugal habits which can alone insure that vigor and hardships which as a people we ought to possess.

The evil is not conferred to one sex, both alike are guilty of the errors which are bringing about the degeneracy of which we speak, and perhaps the ladies carry things to greater extremes than the gents. At any rate they are more addicted to tea and coffee intemperance.

What is to become of this world, exclaimed a worthy woman to us not long since. There is not a young girl of my acquaintance, continued she, that is learning to spin or weave. But very few of them can make butter and cheese, and a great many of them think it a disgrace to be seen at the wash tub. For my part, I think, said she, the rising generation will be more idle and effeminate than the present, and if they are, the Lord have mercy upon them. We could not help smiling at the good woman's earnest exclamations —but there is too much truth in her remarks.

[illegible] original "Physical Degeneracy" in [illegible] the writer lays down the fact incontestibly that there is a manifest degeneracy in regard to the physical powers of the people of the present age. No man can open his eyes and look about him and examine the bills of mortality without acknowledging this fact.

The writer asks a number of questions, and calls loudly on you to answer them. I have not seen your answer. As a medical man I think it was your duty to have answered them. But as you have neglected to do it, I have thought it my duty to say something by way of answer. I do not propose or expect to give all the causes and perhaps not an hundreth part of them. It is a subject that concerns all classes of the community, and should engage the attention of the whole people, for it is a melancholy fact that the bills of mortality show that apparently too many have died that belonged to the middle aged.

Is not one cause, a neglect of that coarse, plain, but substantial diet and clothing, and the industrious habits used and practiced before the American Revolution?

The present system of high living which is now becoming fashionable is not such as is dictated by nature, nor is it such as you would prescribe for your horse or for your hog. Why do you not provoke their appetites by all the niceties of cookery with mixtures of sweet, and salt, and sour, and pepper, and spice, &c. &c. You dare not risk your horse under such treatment. Yet you do risk yourselves and are anxious to risk yourselves and families under such a regimen. You encourage cooks to vie with each other in making mixtures of food to please the palate and lure to destruction.

The tyrant Fashion prompts to the practice of these follies. There is not moral courage enough to stand against the pressure of public opinion in this respect, although it is bringing misery upon us.—One does it, another must and such has been the blind deference paid to the dictates of this spirit, and so guilty is every one in regard to it, that the Stage—the Press and the Pulpit have refrained from attacking it as they ought. But very few have dared to lift up their voices against it, and they have been hissed at, and stigmatized by the names of Grahamites—cold waterites, &c. &c.

We are not the first nation, Mr. Editor, that has gone the same path to destruction.

The sins, says the Prophet, of the cities of the plain were fulness of bread, and idleness. Effeminency and luxury destroyed Rome, when all the arms of the surrounding nations could not do it in their primitive days, and when they did not number a quarter so many as when they bowed to the yoke after the days of the Emperors.

Alexander the Great while practising the plain and simple rules of temperance, was invincible to all the toils of war, but was finally conquered by giving way to his own appetite.

A vitiated public opinion, backed by intemperance and gluttony, must be stronger and more invincible than Goliah with all his armor. In vain may the gospel be preached—in vain may we remonstrate with a man besotted by gluttony and other species of intemperance. The man is gone, irretrievably gone, there is, there can be no hope unless we first make a rational man, as it regards diet and regimen—and sound in the principles of temperance in all things.

Are not our temperance societies and papers very much to blame for not occupying the whole ground. Some give themselves up to appetite. They say that they have but one life to live, and I am determined to enjoy it. What sort of enjoyment can a glutton or a drunkard have? What sort of enjoyment does an idle spendthrift have? If they will not be reclaimed—if they will hurry on to death, let them die, for the world loses nothing by their death, but when a rational, sane, and good man drops off prematurely, the world sustains a loss indeed.

There might be many other causes mentioned, which aid in producing the degeneracy of which we complain. But we have named the principal and chief course. It is time to pause and look around for the remedy. Look back to our forefathers and practice the simple habits which they did. Cornaro.

Winthrop, 1840.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

In the Brooklyn News we find the following extracts of letters from the Exploring Squadron:

Antartic Circle, Long. 160, E.
20th January, 1840.

Dear Sir:—Here we are at last, surrounded by icebergs, as high as the "main truck." To-day we crossed the Antartic Circle, having sailed from Sidney on the 26th December. We have come thus far without any accident of consequence, or steering West in hopes of falling in with an opening. I hope, for the honor of the concern, we may get farther south; but it is too cold to go much farther. One thing is much in our favor,—it is, as the saying is, "all day" with us. The sun set last night at 40 minutes before 11 o'clock, and rose this morning at 10 minutes before 2. Day-light did not of course disappear.—At meridian, (noon) the sun appears about as large as a Spanish dollar, and looks much like it in color, and its influence, in respect to heat, is felt as much, and no more, than if there were a lump of ice in its place. I want very much to get far enough south to see the sun the whole twenty four hours round. We are now sailing up a kind of channel both sides or shores of which are icebergs, some from two to three hundred feet high. The entrance was truly picturesque. On our quarter are icebergs, piled up in all imaginable forms, shapes and sizes, from 10 feet to 10 miles long. Here comes one, bearing down upon us, in the shape of a huge, old, insolated castle, with donions and pillows half fallen down and tottering; here and there an arch broken, or a breach effected by that rude old warrior, Neptune. Here we have one entire, dressed up in all the grand paraphernalia in which the novelists are wont to dress up the interesting old affairs, for the special edification of the young ladies. Here we see a house, there a church, and in every shape that fancy could paint them.

The above letter though interesting, is unsatisfactory. Why did not Capt Wilkes effect a landing? Did he intend to leave to the French squadron all the *eclat* and the honor of taking possession of this new Continent? It seems the French landed in south latitude 66° and collected specimens of rocks which they carried away to Van Dieman's land—but our squadron in lat. 64° did not effect a landing! Yet they sailed along the coast for 60° of longitude!

The officer who writes the above says, in describing their sufferings, "we have had a plenty of *cold*, *hunger*, and *thirst*."

We could say to him these were all discovered in Ireland many years ago—and he need not have gone to the Antarctic pole for them.

We expect to have a full account this week from Washington—mean time we cannot recommend the new Continent to our farmers as a place of settlement.

Cool Resolution. A native of Zurich recently committed suicide, and chose for the scene of his project the falls of the Rhine at Schauffsen. He walked into the water below the falls up to his waist, and then pulled the trigger of his pistol. It did not go off, however, and, coolly returning to the shore to get a new cap for the pistol, he again went into the water and effected his purpose.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

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☞ All Letters and Papers of every description must be directed to

OTIS BREWER,
Proprietor of the Cultivator.
BOSTON, MASS.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE. Dedham.—Maine Farmer's Scraps from Note Book, on Cranberries.—Physical Degeneracy of the Times.—Exploring Expedition, &c.

ON OUR FOURTH PAGE. Poetry.—Carry Arms: Gals, do you hear that?—Commerce of Eastern Countries.—Only One Small House in Buffalo.—Congressional.—Execution of Charles I.—Singular Will.—Cleveland.—Social Intercourse in Paris.—The Human Body. Taking the Census, a la mode Pic.—Machinery in the Human Frame. Preaching.—Is Peggy in, &c.

PUNISHMENT—FLOGGING.

The sentence passed upon the mutineer Livingston, was to be executed on him last Monday, on board the North Carolina—he was to receive 120 lashes—all at once, if he could bear it—if not, he must take it at different times, and be gradually murdered.

We hoped this mode of punishment was dispensed with, and that better rules prevailed in our modern navy. We know that punishment is often necessary for offences on the land and on the water. But the mode! The barbarous mode!! Cutting off the flesh from a man's back with whip cords, made more ponderous by the addition of lead, and more galling by being formed into knots!! And lest the law might prove too merciful in its limitation to 500 lashes, as in the British code, the executive officers have been indulged with the liberty of increasing these 500 nine fold—by using cat-o'nine-tail whips—whips with nine lashes—and each lash leaded and tied in knots. We speak of British laws when we name 500 lashes—multiplied nine times by the whipper—4500 only, for one offence.

Our merciful laws have reduced this number, but we are not aware that the ancient mode of forming the cat-o'nine-used in one whip. Let us know plainly before hand what we are liable by law to suffer, that we may make due calculations on the advantage of hanging and of drowning.

But we understand our laws provide a surgeon to look on—to watch—to see that the sufferer shall not escape by fainting and sliding off into eternity before he has taken all his load! And if the surgeon perceives any danger of escape from that quarter it is his duty to interfere and to suspend operations until the flesh is partly healed over, and the arm of the whipper has renewed its vigor!

In some of the beautiful States on the Barbary coast a criminal is sometimes tied up by the officers of the law and made *to feel himself die*. The executioner with a coarse butcher knife *first* takes off one leg at the knee joint and lays it aside. Then he takes off the other leg. Next he takes an arm, being cautious to cut at the joint, lest he might cause too much pain at once, and the government would lose all the benefit of his feeling himself die.

In Russia the double *knout* has been practiced. This is done by tying the criminal's hands behind him and then suspending him in the air by means of a chain attached to the rope that confines the hands. This keeps him *much more quiet*, while he receives his punishment, than he would be if he hung by his arms in front over his head.

The Indians—our predecessors—sometimes began their executions by cutting off one finger, then a second, &c. Sometimes slow fires would be kindled to scorch the prisoner for hours—perhaps to give him time to repent that he ever entered into the service of his country. Wooden skewers were often used to determine whether the prisoner had proper feelings? and it was against their rules to suffer one of these skewers to penetrate deeper into the flesh than our cat-o'-nine tails will.

As *modes* of punishment are of some consequence in all governments it may be well for ours to send to all other nations committees of inquiry to ascertain the most ingenious modes of tormenting; and when they come to report let the Chairman be ordered to strip and have one of our native birch switches, not larger, at the butt, than his little finger, applied to his back for one half minute. Then let him declare, if we must inflict bodily torment, whether this would not answer all purposes in this line. Whether a criminal who could not be reclaimed by a simple birch would not serve the State better in a prison without an attending Surgeon than at a cat-o'-nine tail post with half a dozen attendants. Whether when a criminal has become so abandoned that his own reflections in prison are not sufficient punishment, it would not be better to put an end at once to his existence, than to torment him more than this same birch would do, if faithfully used for a single half minute.

Since the above was penned we have learned from New York that Livingston has received his lashes and that as soon as he was discharged he went directly among his companions and told them he did not care a dam about the flogging—that it did not hurt him half so bad as when he was flogged before, &c. Now all this proves the punishment to be unsuitable. It leaves every thing to the mercy of the whipper who, in this without doubt was most merciful.

CONGRESS.

Our last accounts from this body are down to twelve o'clock of Tuesday night.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Pierce, chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, moved that the committee be discharged. He deplored the military condition of the country and thought it was time to provide better for defence.

Mr. Preston thought the preparations for defending the country were on too large a scale. He thought there should be no more forts for it was found difficult to man those we already have.

Mr. Calhoun said these questions would all come up regularly next session and that the subject of the tariff must be then discussed.

Mr. Walker moved that the Committee on the District be instructed to inquire into the expediency of retroceding to the several States, by which the grants were made, all the lands granted excepting those lying within the limits of the city of Washington—agreed to.

Mr. Clay, of Ala., moved that the suspended banks of the District be prohibited making any dividend during suspension of specie payments, and that the President and Directors be held personally responsible for the debts of their banks.

Mr. Huntington inquired if they were willing, and Mr. Clay said they were. ... would cure the evils we suffer from banking.

The House on Tuesday was engaged in discussion of revenue bills; and on the question of admitting negroes and persons of color into the army and navy.

On the army appropriation bill, Mr. Adams made farther inquiries of the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, what was to be done with the $300,000 in the bill; whether it was to pay new recruits, &c. The chairman said it was to pay where the government was already liable.

Mr. Adams spoke at great length against prosecuting farther the Florida war. He thought it might be put to an end at once, if the President chose; and that this might have been done at any time within two or three years past.

Mr. Betts next took the floor, and spoke on the same subject until twelve o'clock at night.

If any arguments are given in favor of the farther prosecution of this war, we shall state the substance in our next.

WHORTLEBERRY. Our neighbor of the Courier is out upon the spelling and the pronunciation of this word; and we confess it requires a good set of teeth and pliable lips to sound all the letters. But the *w* should be silent as in *whom*—then we have *hortle*, or as it is sounded, *hurtle*, *hurtleberry*—a much easier word.

Still we agree with the Courier that Huckleberry is a better name for this charming fruit, as this is associated with our earliest years, and as nine in ten, learned and unlearned, toothed and toothless, make use of it in preference to that hard dictionary word at the head of our article.

Huckle does not sit well when we are the objects of the huckler; but, as it has been adopted by common consent to designate this fruit, we go for huckleberries—*when fully ripe*.

THE CROPS. From most parts of the country we hear the crops are likely to prove abundant; in this vicinity hay will not be quite so plenty as was anticipated on account of the dry turn of weather.—Potatoes actually need rain, but corn that has been well tilled, and where the manure was *spread* so that it could be well mixed with the mould has not suffered yet.

J. S. has some very good lines that would be worth printing after a revisal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have received a couple of columns of unfinished metre from Bolton, with a request to make corrections, &c., but we hardly feel competent to the task.

We are ever ready to put in best shape and to correct the spelling of all *prose* compositions suited to our paper, and we invite our brother farmers and mechanics to be free with us in making communications on the subjects of their occupation.

But *poetry* is quite another affair—it must be perfected before it comes to our form, for we have no professed poetry mender in our establishment. The strict laws of poetry require nice joints to be made, and the least check or warping is noticed much sooner than in rough prose composition.

Sometimes we admit a few lines like the following just to let our readers see how they can write in distant States.

North Carolina Poetry. The following is cut from the Elizabeth City Phenix:—

Little is the robin, Les is the ren
poor is the riter worse is the pen
,he rozy red tha violet blue
in time they die and so must you

when this you see remember me
this lock of hare i youster ware
And now i present it to you.
your friend till death do us pars   doily

THE WEATHER. Tuesday sent up the mercury to 93 or 94—Wednesday was like unto it—Thursday looked up also and nearly toed the mark. On Tuesday, at noon we had a little dash of rain, not enough to help potatoes, and hardly enough to let a hay-maker eat his dinner quietly. We conclude to call it a dry hot week unless Mr. Espy interferes.

LOTTERY TICKETS. Some of the editors of papers in New York have been recently indicted for publishing lottery advertisements contrary to the statute. Our neighbor of the Times doubts whether a similar statute law of this State is not contrary to the spirit of our Constitution which declares "The liberty of the press shall not be restricted in this Commonwealth."

BEES. Hives should be looked to at this season, as the bee-moth is now seeking a place to deposit her eggs. Hives should be often canted up on one side and all the foul matter and worms be brushed away, and a little fine salt be sprinkled on the bottom.

—[illegible], The *Britannia* has not receive Mr. Cunard in Boston, in the most friendly manner. Both, and all parties join heartily in the cause, and his reception must prove extremely *gratifying*.

ERRATA. In our last paper, on "Medford," in speaking of the fruit in Mrs Bigelow's garden, *methren* was printed *methuen* and *grapes* was printed *graves*.

HEAT. Four days in succession, hotter than the last four, will not be wanted before another summer.

☞ A man died on Thursday in Front street, by drinking too freely of cold water.

SUICIDE. Mr. William Robinson, a native of Massachusetts, but for some time past a resident of this place, committed suicide in Wallingford, on Thursday last. He left here on Wednesday morning, expecting to return the same day; but did not. On Thursday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, he was found in a barn in that place, suspended from a beam, by means of a rope, his feet and legs lying on the floor, and his body so near, that when first discovered, he was supposed to be asleep. He was quite cold when found. He was forty-five years old, was a carriage maker by trade, and has left a wife and family in this place. [Middletown, Ct. Witness.

SWALLOWED A NEEDLE. A gentleman who conceived himself afflicted with a cancer in his left breast, and has been making the proper application for its cure for several months, happened to be in a drug store of Mr. Strafford, in Sixth street, below Catharine, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Ford, of Catharine street, being present, the sufferer showed him his breast, and was expatiating upon the probability of its cure, when the Doctor informed him that he had mistaken his disorder; that he had not a cancer; and pressing the inflamed part, exhibited the point of a needle, which, with some difficulty, he extracted. The man was surprised as well as overjoyed, and admitted that he had swallowed a needle some ten months before. He is now doing quite well. [Phil. Times.

LARGE GOOSEBERRIES. Mr. Josiah Bacon, of Sandwich, handed us a few days since, three Gooseberries of about equal size, one of which measured 2 inches and 7-8 by 2 and 5-8 in circumference, and weighed 4 penny-weights and 1 grain.

This story got wind, some how, and our village horticulturists, in their zeal for the credit of our fair town, set about searching the gardens for a greater specimen of the useful berry. The result was, that Mr. Edward Thacher produced one from the garden of Capt. John Eldridge, measuring 3 1-4 by 3 1-16 inches, and weighing 5 pwts. 14 grains! Beat that Sandwich, if you can. [Yarmouth Register.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate. Monday, July 13. The members were engaged from eleven in the morning until nine at night in debating the House bill for the renewal of the charters of the District banks. The leading speeches against the banks were by Messrs. Walker, Allen, Tappan and Buchanan.

Mr. Tappan made a long and very able argument in favor of free banking as the best corrective of all the evils of the present system. If that were adopted, he said, there would be no necessity for any renewal of the charters of banks.

All the important amendments offered by Mr. Allen were adopted, viz: the banks should, within ten days after the adjournment of Congress, and before this act should go into effect, pay all liabilities of every description, on presentation, in gold or silver coin, or forfeit their privileges.—Also making the President and Directors severally liable in their individual capacity for all debts and obligations contracted in behalf of the banks, during the time of their directorship.

These were the leading amendments, and though they were all carried by fair majorities, yet when the question was taken on the adoption of the bill, as amended in Committee of the Whole, it was decided in the negative by a vote of 20 to 16. So the bill is left nearly where it was by the Committee, with a refusal only to strike out a section making the President and Directors liable for any violation of the provisions of the charter, in a sum not less than $100 nor more than $1000, for each offence.

Mr. Ruggles said he would move an amendment to the following effect:

That no officer of the federal government, nor any member of Congress, shall hereafter, have any loan of money, nor extension of time on any note heretofore given, from either of said banks. Negatived.

Mr. Tappan will persevere in his amendment to ingraft the principle of free banking on the bill, as least injurious to the interests of the community; but prohibiting the issue of notes less than $5. The sitting was a long and exhausting one, and probably there will be a resolution of the same to-morrow.

In the House, the army appropriation Bill was taken up, and Mr Graves, Messrs Monroe and Underwood made long speeches against the military policy and conduct of the administration.

Mr. Downing, of Florida, followed Mr. Graves, speaking strongly against the policy of reducing the scale of expenditure in Florida.

The House sat till a late hour without taking any question.

COL. JOHNSON AT NEW YORK. The reception of the Vice President was handsome—both political parties joined in it and good will seemed to prevail during his presence.

most every thing of a partisan kind was excluded. He said that a comfortable supply of food and clothes was all that a public man could expect. The coat he had on, he remarked, was rather threadbare, but the tailors at Washington were little inclined to give large credits to the Members of Congress, nor even to the Vice President himself; so he must be content now with the old coat, and run the risk of getting *a new one next fall*. He left Congress in session when he came away. He would not say that the *per diem* kept them there, but he had long thought that if the people would pay the members of Congress *by the year*, they would get as much work done in one day, as was now done in three. He might be mistaken about this, but such was an old opinion of his. He wound up by saying that as to his own political conduct, he did not require them to believe it was all right. But if he had committed errors, it was all chargeable to the people, for having made him a public man when they knew he was very likely sometimes to go wrong. He thought the matter was correctly illustrated by the case of a neighbor of his, who lent his chain from time to time to another neighbor, until at last it was brought home broken. "Is this the way," said the owner, "that you bring home my chain?" "Yes, to be sure," said the borrower, "it is none of my affair. You knew the chain would break some time or other, and yet you kept on lending it to me, and now it is broken, just as might be expected; and it is all your own fault."

Mr. Koch has just returned from a three months tour up the Missouri, procuring mammoth bones and other curiosities for his Museum. He brought with him 20 boxes of mammoth bones exclusively.—We have not seen Mr. K. himself, but we understand that he has brought with him two perfect skeletons, one of which is the largest ever found, either in whole or part. It is said to be 13 feet high, the circumference of the thigh bone of which is 42 inches. They were found about a 100 miles from Boonville, on a stream called Shoal Creek.

PROPULSIVE POWER. The experiment of propelling a boat by the power of sky rockets was tried the other night at Chelsea, by Mr. William Beals, agreeably to previous notice, and was completely successful. The boat, which was about fifteen feet long, was propelled some three hundred yards, from Chelsea to the channel, with great celerity. Mr. B. intends to try another similar experiment soon.

Real Estate in Boston. The store lately occupied by Messrs. Whitwell & Bond, in Kilby street, was sold at auction on Wednesday for *thirty four thousand eight hundred dollars*.

A piece of metalic ore found on a tract of land on the Red river, has been analyzed, and found to contain 60 per cent. tin, and about 40 per cent. lead.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—*Sentences.* The following convicts were sentenced on Monday:—

John Murphy—minor—for stealing $2.50 from N. P. Smith & Co.'s shop—sent to the House of Reformation.

John Keregan—stealing $42 from Robert Crawford—fined $10, and imprisoned three months in common jail.

William Robbins—stealing a quantity of beans from a vessel used for storage, by John Hill—one year in the House of Correction.

James Raferty—assaulting watchman Hodges, and recovering a prisoner from his custody—three months in the House of Correction. [Post.

A cold bath. There was quite a revival of business yesterday in the court, which told of the efficacy of July heats in fermenting the spirits of the pugnacious portion of the population:

First came Patrick Faulkner with a complaint against Margaret O'Conner, for throwing a pail of water upon him, but he could'nt swear to her indentity, nor could his friend Lawrence McCallen, whom he brought as a witness to prove his complaint.

Judge—It appears to me, that a pail of water would not do a man much harm on such a day as this—(wiping the perspiration from his glasses.) But how happens it that you do not know for a certainty that it was Mrs. O'Conner that gave you this ducking?

Faulkner—When the wather came about so sudden, it was 'timidated entirely that I was by the splash, and did'nt know mesilf for some minutes;—but when I come back to mesilf she said she would throw another pail upon me.

Judge—You must be a very timid man, to have your memory so disturbed by the little cooling off. I should have thought it would have brightened your faculties. You don't recollect either, if I understood you, that you gave her any provocation at all?

Faulkner—Not one bit—not one thing, nor word, did I do or say to her, to make her do it.

Margaret Smith impugned the chastity of Mary Fenn, and the latter resented the aspersion, by attempting to throw the contents of a basin upon her, but she gave it such a momentum, that it flew off the handle, struck the slanderer on the head, and cut it very severely. Notwithstanding the provocation, which the defendant had received, his Honor had doubts whether the case was within the jurisdiction of the court, and she was held to bail in the sum of $50 for her appearance at the Municipal Court, which she immediately procured.

Mary Courtenary was charged with being a common drunkard, and said—"Yes—I acknowledge it." "Six months in the House of Correction," observed his Honor. "That's all you can do," pertly responded Mary.

Maria Rogers and Rebecca Newton, as common night-walkers, severally received sentence, for six months, with maidenly meekness. [Post.

SAD ACCIDENT. At the moment the Vice-President was landing at Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, from the steam ferry boat, a salute was fired from the wharf.—One of the individuals engaged in loading the guns was horribly mutilated, if not killed, in consequence of the person who covered the vent, having removed his hand, either through the pressure of the crowd, or from some other circumstance. The name of the person in question is Isaac Waters, residing in James street, Brooklyn. The sudden explosion shattered his arm as if it had been pounded in a mortar, and the force with which it threw his arm back broke the clavicle of his neck. The surgeons last night had not dared to attempt an operation in consequence of the low state of the nervous system. He is now blind, and his body much disfigured. He has a wife and children. Slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. [N. Y. Courier.

NATCHEZ, June 25.—*The Cotton in Mississippi.* We are happy to learn that the cotton prospects are grand, almost beyond parallel, where the soil has suffered no inundation in Mississippi. Both on high grounds and on river bottoms, the growth has been astonishly rapid; and if serene, dry weather should come on, as expected, great quantities of cotton will be picked in Adams county and in the parish of Concordia, opposite side of the river, in the month of July.

The cotton crop is the main stay of old Mississippi, and a good crop this year, with the increase of prices portended, will straighten many a "crooked cane" in the fortunes of the cotton State—especially as we are likely to lose little this year by the bank swindlers. [Free Trader.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRAGEDY. The examination into the charge made against Alfred H. Davis and his wife Sarah, of murdering the girl Julian Jordan, a few days since, has elicited some testimony strongly confirming the suspicion against the accused. The investigation is not yet completed. It was rumored on Monday that Mrs. Davis confessed to a watchman on Saturday night, that she had cut the throat of the unfortunate woman, but that she did it in self defence.

An Irish laborer at New Haven, on Monday, in digging a foundation, came across a vault which contained a stone jar filled with doubloons and other pieces of gold—all bearing date prior to the year 1768. The dwelling, under which it was found, was occupied during the revolution, by a supposed wealthy English gentleman, named Whiting, who died suddenly, and when his affairs were examined into, it was found that he had no founds to pay even his small debts.

The produce of the Southern Gold Mines, in 1839, was about $400,000; and since they first began to be worked about $10,000,000. This is the estimate of John H. Wheeler, Esq. Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A Mr. Paul Grace, a blacksmith, died very suddenly, says the New York Pl[...] and in a very mysterious manner. [...] was to have been married on the d[ay of] his death. On his way down town [he] called at a tavern and took something [to] drink, and expired very soon afterwa[rds]. There was much excitement about [it,] many believing he had been poisoned.

FLORIDA. A letter, dated Fort J[...] Smith, 27th ult., states that as a tr[ain of] six wagons were proceeding from F[ort] Fanning to Fort McCrabb, they w[ere] fired upon by a party of twenty Ind[ians.] One or two horses were killed, bu[t no] men were injured. A party of regu[lars] came up, and the Indians fled. The [reg]ulars continued in pursuit of them.

At a town meeting in Alexandria, [D. C.] on Tuesday last, occasioned by the [refu]sal of Congress to renew the charte[rs of] the District Banks, a committee wa[s ap]pointed "to adopt such measures as [they] may deem necessary to carry into [effect] the unanimously expressed desire of [this] meeting, that the town and county of [Al]exandria be retroceded to the S[tate of] Virginia as soon as practible."

A fire occurred in New York on T[ues]day morning, which destroyed the b[uild]ing No. 114 Bleeker street, and a[...] two story frame building in the re[ar.] Two adjoining buildings in Bleeker [st.] were very much injured. The occ[upants] of the wooden building were obliged t[o jump] out of the second story windows, s[ome of] them without clothing enough to [make] them appear respectable.

The City Court of Baltimore wa[s en]gaged on Friday, in hearing the pe[tition] of a negro man for his freedom, wh[o had] been brought into that State from [Dela]ware. The laws of the State of Del[aware] declare that a slave purchased for [the in]tention of exportation shall be free. [The] court sustained that law, and decla[red the] man to be free.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE. As [...] Warren, in Upper Canada, one of [the vil]lains who burned the Caroline, dur[ing the] occupation of Navy Island by the "[patri]ots," was describing the manner in [which] he killed an American found on [board,] and suiting the action to the word, [he fell] back and expired instantly.

CAUTION. An enormous shark, [meas]uring *ten feet six inches long*, caugh[t near] the fish cars, foot of Fulton street, [North] River, was yesterday exhibited thro[ugh the] streets as a *gentle hint* to the nu[merous] swimmers who prefer that loca[lity for a] pleasant summer bath after the la[bors of] the day are over. [N. Y. Star.

Benjamin Smith, the late book k[eeper] in the Pennsylvania institution, sa[ys] the North American, whose my[sterious] disappearance was attributed to m[urder,] proves to have been a defaulter [to the] amount of nearly $10,000; but th[e offi]cers have found property belonging [to him] that nearly covers the abstracted s[um.]

SUDDEN DEATH. On Tuesday [after]noon last, Mr. Daniel Hubbard, liv[ing in] High street, went out, and assi[sted in] loading hay—when the shower ca[me on] he returned to his house, sat down [and] expired instantly—giving no signs [of] previous illness. He was in the [...] year of his age. [Providence Jour[nal.]

The North American says that [...] Russell was killed instantly by a str[oke of] lightning at Kaignn's Point, Philade[lphia,] on Monday last. An infant in he[r arms] escaped unhurt!

A man named William Hamilt[on was] also killed by lightning during the [same] shower.

Mr. Stanley, of New Britain, was [robbed] of a trunk containing $10,000 w[orth of] jewelry, on his route to this city. [The] trunk was found at the road side in S[...]field and $2000 of the property st[ill re]maining in it.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce [says] that a shark was killed at the foot of [...]ton street, North River, on Monday, [...] ten feet in length. On being opened [it] was found to contain the *arm and le[g of a] man!*

The editor of a new Albany paper [has] undertaken to expose all the po[litical] falsehoods. In his last paper he [says] he has "nailed" *nine* to the counter. [If] he gets on no faster than that, he [will] hardly live to finish the job.

A young man named John Christop[...] was lately killed by lightning, near [...]nens, in the State of Missouri, and a [man] by the name of Rutledge, a traveler, w[as] killed on the 14th ult., in the same w[ay.]

The Cabinet making trade in Paris [is] said to give occupation to four thous[and] workmen, and its annual amount is val[ued] at 12,500,000 francs, of which one mi[llion] is for exportation.

On Thursday last, an interesting chi[ld] aged 13 months, daughter of Mr. Rob[...] Hall, of Baltimore, died from the effects [of] several percussion caps, which she sw[al]lowed the previous day.

Of 1034 persons who have been a[d]mitted to the Massachusetts Insane Ho[s]pital, 558 were *never married*, and of th[e] remainder 102 were widows or widowers.

Advices from Bogota to May 7, confi[rm] the news of the death of General Santan[der.] He has left a widow and two sma[ll] children.

The Chinese have a saying that an un[lucky] word dropped from the tongue can[not be] brought back again by a coach an[d] six horses.

Livingston Palmer and Hiram Ma[...] convicted of treason, at Toronto, U. C., are sentenced to be hung on the 20th inst.

Mr. John Willer, of Williamson, Wayne county, was, on the 7th inst., hooked by a bull, and killed almost instantaneously.

The nomination of Mr. Case, as post master of Lowell, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Under the new census, Middlesex will be the only county which will have six Senators.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY,

BY STEPHEN BROWN.

Shares Western Railroad, 79¾ per share.
Eastern Railroad, 96¼ a 96½ per share.
Boston & Lowell Rail Road, 91 per cent. adv.
Boston & Prov. Railroad, 97¼ a 97½ per sh.
Lowell & Nashua Railroad, 6 a 6¼ per ct adv.
Taunton Branch Railroad, 2¼ per cent adv.
Nashua Manuf. Company, $477 per share.
Globe Bank, 2½ a 3¾ per cent adv.
State Bank, $56½ per share.
Market Bank, 55¼ per share.
Massachusetts Bank, par.
City Bank, 89 per share.
Merchants' Bank, ½ per cent adv.
Tremont Insurance Co. $91½ per share.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Charles F. Lorjaq to Miss Mary Purrell, both of this city.
On Thursday last, in Bowdoin St. Church, by Rev. Winslow, M. John Doggett to Mrs. Ann Eliza Carter.
In Sutton, July 8, by Rev. Mr. Tracy, Mr. Stephen Carr, Jr. of Leicester, and Miss Harriet Elliot.
In Grafton, on Thursday morning, by Rev. Wm. M. Rice of Boston, Rev. Charles B. Kittredge of Westford, and Miss Sarah, daughter of Mr. Charles Pegg of G.
In Charlton, by Rev. Mr. Underwood, Mr. Liba Fuller and Miss Sarah A. Fuller.
In Ware, Mr. Charles C. Ryan of Boston, and Miss Sarah W., daughter of Thomas Wilder, Esq. of W.
In Lanesburg, Mr. David Porter and Miss Sylva Hardwick, July 7, Mr. Wm. Mister and Miss Lucy, only daughter of Anson Ruggles, Esq.

DEATHS.

In Dorchester, 8th inst., Robert Tolman, son of Mr. J. Bispham, 15 weeks.
In Dedham, 11th inst. Mr. Edward V. Stedman, Esq., son of Mr. Wm. M. Stedman, of this city.
In Oxford, Ohio, 1st inst. Mr. Marcus Marcellus Wilkinson, son of Elisha Brigham, formerly of this city.
In Alton, Ill. 21st ult. Miss Mindwell Gleason, formerly of Ashfield.
In Ashworth, N. H. late of Boston, 32.
In Cleveland, from sch Grand Turk, on the passage from Wilmington for Frankfort, Mr. John Kempton, of Isle au Haut.
In Charlestown, 11th inst. Wm. Clarke, son of Mr. Tufts, 11 years.
In Chelsea, on Saturday morning, Mrs. Mary Heard, wife of Capt. John Williams, and daughter of the late Nath'l Heard, Esq., 24.
In Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, 11th inst. Mr. John Brown, 41.
In Randolph, 8th inst., Mr. Aaron Littlefield, 81, a soldier of the revolution.
In Fairhaven, 12th inst. Capt. Henry Floyd, 25.
In Sth, Mr. Artemas Wyley, 33, mate; 10th, Wm Brown, seaman; all of brig Majestic, of Boston, Me.
In Salem, Mrs. Sarah Wellman, 62.
In Lyndon, 8th inst. of consumption, Mr. Aaron C. Ward, 21.
The number of Deaths in this City for the week ending July 11—27. Males, 13. Females, 14. Still-born, 3. Consumption, 1—concussion of the brain, 1—small pox, 1—casualty, 2—infantile, 3—drowned, 1—fever, 1—child bed, 1—dropsy, 1—convulsions, 2—palsy on the brain, 1—apoplexy, 1—enlargement of the heart, 1—brain fever, 1—scarlet fever, 2—stopped in the bowels, 1—fits, 1—croup, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

BOSTON, July 18. Flour—There has been a good demand for the article throughout the week, and the market closes with an improvement of about 12½c per bbl for all descriptions. Sales to-day of Howard St. 9.95, cash; Fredericksburg and Philadelphia, same, mixed; Ohio, flat hoops, 4 87½ 60 days; do do round do, 4¾ per bbl; Genesee good common brands, and fancy do do 5¾ a 5¾ per bbl, cash. The stock in the southern is limited in price at $5, cash, and is in the hands of three or four houses.

Grain—There has been quite an animated demand for Grain this week, and at the close a decided improvement is manifested for all descriptions. A sale of white corn was made at 55c, and a cargo arrived to day, the same afloat, is held, we understand, at a higher price. Yellow flat sells freely at 56c, and a cargo to arrive may be bargained for at the same prices; Northern Oats, 40½ a 41c, and southern best, 33 a 34c per bush. The stock of Grain in store held on shippers account is unusually small, and without early arrivals, further prices is anticipated.

NEW YORK, July 15. Flour and Grain—Since our last report there has continued a good demand for Western market and city use, and for Genesee a further advance of 6¼ to 12½c per bbls common brands, we command 4 87½, at which holders are very firm. Ohio round and flat hoops, 4 62½ a 4 75.—Southern Rye Flour at 4 62½; some parcels, 2 75 to 3 00 obtained. Northern Rye, 58; Oats, northern, 39 a 40; Jersey, 32; Maryland, 28c. Southern Corn, 57 a 57½ weight, cash; Northern and Jersey without change.

Pork—The supplies this week were less plentiful, and sales of old were effected at an advance of 6¼c; we quote old, 50 a 62, new, 37½ a 50c per 100 lbs net, by the board.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11. Flour and Grain—Supplies to hand have been made at 4 50 a 4 56; Pennsylvania, and Rye meal, 2 75, but an advance is demanded by the trade. Wheat is firm at 1 02, yellow corn, 50c, and 47½c per bushel; Oats, 28; Rye, 52 a 53c; receipts moderate.

BALTIMORE, July 11. Flour and Grain—Supplies to the trade are limited, and good to prime much wanted. Wheat red at 1 03 a 1 04 good white has sold at 1 07; Corn advanced for good Pennsylvania, to 55c; Corn advanced to 50 a 53c; Oats have improved; and have been sold at 28c; we quote Virginia and Maryland, 25 a 28c.

Rye—There has been an active demand for the article this week, and late quotations fully sustained; sales have been chiefly for southern and western market and consist of 400 bags Rio 10 a 10½c; 300 do Cabello 10¼ a 11c; 130 do Porto Rico, 10½c; 4 do Cuba 10 a 10½c; 10 a 1200 do St. Domingo, 9½c per lb, 6 mos cr; and some ordinary St. Jago, 9c per lb, 6 mos cr.

Fish—A good business has been done in large fish, recent quotations; arrivals are not equal to the demand, and no good packing fish of consequence on hand. Mackerel firm, and but few fares have of late been picked off; sales 8¼ a 8¾ for No. 2, and No. 1 in open bbl; 300 bbls of the latter sold at the close of last week, at this price. The catch during the past week has been very small, and some holders decline to take at present quotations.

Cotton—The market is inactive, and but little stock, owing the late importation from Valparaiso of about 1000 of which there is none yet sold. There was a sale of 1000 very heavy Rio Grande, partially damaged, at 11½c, 6 mos; 98 a 100 bales Calcutta, green and damaged, within the quoted rates; 1500 Curracoa Goat Skins, 10c each, 6 mos cr.

Molasses—The transactions since our last report comprise entire cargoes Cuba; 1200 hhds taken by distillers at 19c, part 6 mos and part cash, 3 per cent discount; 200 do do, 19½c do do; 300 do Trinidad, 29c, 6 mos; 100 do do, sweet, for shipping, 24½ a 25; 50 do Cienfuegos, 27c; 50 do, 25 a 25½; 100 do do sweet, 21c; Porto Rico, prime, 29c, 6 mos cr.

Provisions—A more animated demand was experienced at the close, and some holders of Pork were less willing to sell at the quoted prices. The sales of Beef have been mostly for Mess, at $15, 4 mos cr. Lard, in tierces, 10c, and small parcels 10½c per lb. A sale of Western clear Pork was made at 14 87 a 15 per bbl, cash; 30 bbls offered, 10 sold, and remainder withdrawn.

Tobacco—There have been two cargoes Cadiz arrived since our last report: one sold, about 1200 bbls, price not public; 400 do of the other cargo, at 4 43¾ per lb. Stock Salt, none in market.

Sugar—There is an improved demand for box Sugars this week, and sales have been made of 12 a 1400 boxes for the trade and refining. We quote 6¼ a 8¼ as to quality, for brown and yellow. Sales of about 450 boxes white, principally to go to New York, from 9¼ a 10¼ according to quality; few of this description now in market. The stock of all descriptions is materially reduced. Auction sales of 29 bbls New Orleans, 5¼ a 5½; 5 do Porto Rico, 6c; 75 boxes Havana brown, 7c; 4 mos.

Wool—No change in the article since our last review. Prices remain as quoted have been made at our quotations. There is a fair supply of Fleeces in market, but a moderate demand.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, Chenangoes, per bush	62½	a	75
Potatoes, new, per bushel	1 25	a	1 50
Turnips, new, per bunch	8	a	10
Carrots, new, per bunch	6	a	..
Beets, new, per bunch	6	a	..
Squashes, Summer, per doz	..	a	25
Radishes, per bunch	2	a	3
Cauliflowers, each	12½	a	25
Brocoli, each	20	a	25
Lettuce, per head	2	a	3
Parsley, per peck	50	a	..
West India Squashes, per lb	2	a	3
Cucumbers, each	..	a	2
Rhubarb, per lb	4	a	5
Asparagus, per bunch	8	a	16
Peas, per bushel	75	a	1 00
Cabbages, new, each	4	a	6
String Beans, half peck	10	a	12

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	4 00	a	6 00
Apples, Southern, per bush	2 00	a	2 50
Pears, per bushel	2 50	a	3 00
Strawberries, box	25	a	37½
Peaches, per doz	75	a	1 00
Cherries, per quart	10	a	12
Raspberries, per qt	25	a	31
Currants, per qt	6	a	8
Gooseberries, per quart	17	a	25
Cranberries, per bushel	2 50	a	3 00
Grapes, black Hamburg, per lb	..	a	1 00
" Sweet Water, per lb	..	a	1 00
Pine Apples, each	10	a	20
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Walnuts, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	16	a	20
" firkin	14	a	16
Cheese, new milk, per lb	6	a	7
" four meal	3	a	4
Eggs, per dozen	8	a	11
Beef, per lb	6	a	12½
Do Corned	7	a	9
Do Smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	..
Pork, whole hogs	6¼	a	7
Pigs, roasting, per lb	11	a	12½
Pork, Fresh	10	a	11
" Salted	9	a	10
Hams, Boston, per lb	10½	a	12½
Do. Western, do do	10	a	11
Lard, best, per lb	9½	a	10
Do Western, per keg	9	a	10
Tripe, per lb	..	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal, do do	6	a	10
Whole Calves	5	a	7
Chickens, per pair	75	a	1 00
Turkeys, per lb	17	a	20
Pigeons, per dozen	1 50	a	2 00
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	8	a	12½

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron	8 00	a	8 50
Cannel, do do	11 00	a	..
Orrel, do do	..	a	..
Picton, do do	6 75	a	7 00
Sidney, do do	..	a	7 00

RETAIL PRICES.

Schuylkill, per ton	5 00	a	6 50
Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	7 50	a	8 00
Peach Orchard, do do	8 00	a	8 50
Peach Mountain, do do	8 00	a	8 50
Coke, per chaldron	6 00	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	28	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord	6 50	a	7 00
Ordinary do do, do do	6 00	a	6 50
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	14	a	14½
Pernambuco, dry salted	..	a	11
Rio Grande	14	a	14½
St. Salvador	10	a	10½
Maranham	11	a	11½
California	11½	a	12
West-Indian	10	a	12
African	12	a	14
Russia	none.	a	..
Green, slaughtered	5	a	6
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 25
Do. do do light	..	a	..
Do. dry	60	a	85

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag,	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 25	a	1 50
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per hundred,	12	a	13
" Southern, do do	..	a	..
" Foreign, do do	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	2 75	a	3 00
Red Top, bushel	63	a	65
" " Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millett, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 25	a	1 50

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	29	a	30
do country do	25	a	27
Baltimore city tannage	26	a	28
do dry hide	22	a	24
New York red, light	20	a	21
do do, middling	20	a	21
do do, overweight	19	a	20
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	22
do dry hide	18	a	20
Slaughter Upper, in the rough	..	a	24

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	75	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
" white lump	1 25	a	..
do do 2d quality	1 00	a	..
do do common	75	a	..

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 50	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred	70	a	80
Clover	..	a	..
Straw	40	a	50

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 50	a	2 56

HOP MARKET.

First and second sorts, per lb	46	a	48

WOOL MARKET.

American, common ¼ blood	32	a	34
" " ⅜ "	35	a	38
" " ¼ "	40	a	..
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs'	35	a	40
No. 2, "	23	a	25
No. 3, "	18	a	20

HONEY.

Cuba, per gall	50	a	53
Northern	..	a	..

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, July 13. At market 225 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and Calves, 1430 Sheep, and 235 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week: first quality, 6 25; second quality, 5 75 a 6; third quality, 5 a 5 75.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $24, 28, 35, and 50.

Sheep—Dull.—Lots sold for $1 50, 1 88, $2, 2 17, 2 33, and 2 75.

Swine—A lot small Pigs to peddle at 5c; a lot of large Sows at 4 a 4½, and 4½c; large Barrows, 5c. At retail, 4½ a 7c.

NEW YORK, July 13. Beeves—There were 845 at market, including 50 left last week, nearly all from the South; 825 sold at $7 a 8, averaging 7 50; same as last week, with a fair demand.

Cows and Calves—95 were offered—85 taken at $25, 35, 40 and 48 each. Sales brisk.

Sheep and Lambs—2000 at market; 1900 sold at 1 59, $3, and $4 for Sheep; 1 25 and $2 each for Lambs.

LEMON SYRUP LABELS.

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this Office. june13

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE undersigned having derived important benefit from the skill of Dr. HEWITT, the celebrated Practitioner on Bones and Joints, and being well informed of the Doctor's general success esteems it a favor to be permitted, through the politeness of the Editors of this and other papers to present the following

TESTIMONIAL.

I had a severe lameness in my left knee, which the physicians decided to be a *White Swelling*; and some thought incurable. I was every day growing worse until I applied to Dr. Hewitt, and in less than four weeks after commencing with him *I could walk as well as I ever could*. The pain gradually left me and my knee is now gaining strength very fast, and I have no doubt of an effectual and permanent cure. And, as under Providence I am entirely indebted to the skill of Dr. H. after having failed in numerous other applications it is with much pleasure that I give this statement to the public, and most often ask the privilege to say that a thorough knowledge of the Doctor's kind, generous, fair, and liberal treatment to his patients, as well as the astonishing success which usually attends his operations, forbids me to remain silent while thousands have need of his services; and immense good may be done by the facts being generally known, that Dr. S. C. HEWETT of Boston, Mass., by intense application to this branch of business, has acquired the art of curing diseases of the bones, joints, curvature of the spine, &c. altogether beyond what is usually expected of his profession. LORENZO D. GROSVENOR.

United Society, Harvard, Mass., July 11th, 1840.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS. This article is highly recommended by several of the most respectable Physicians and Editors in the country, as decidedly the best medicine ever offered to the public, for all those prevalent diseases called Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Heart Burn, Dizziness, Headache, Wandering or Settled Pains, Sinking Faintness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Weakness of the Limbs, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, and Piles. They preclude the necessity of using pills that the public are advised to take in large quantities, which serve only to debilitate the patient, and doom him to be a pill swallower to the end of his days.

P. S. Barnard & W. G. Skinner continue as Travelling Agents.

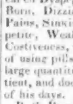
☞ Remember, his medicine can never be obtained of Peddlers, on any pretence whatever.

Prepared from Medical Plants and Roots, at Dr. Richardson's Laboratory, South Reading. Sold wholesale and retail, at his office, No. 15, Hanover St., Boston, and by most Druggists and Merchants throughout the New England States.

Price 75 cents per bottle. His dry Bitters, put up in a pressed form, are 50 cents per paper.

july 18—3t

SCYTHES, SCYTHE SNAITHS, RAKES.



THE Subscribers offer at wholesale and retail, a large assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, of all descriptions. Among them wanted at this season, they enumerate the following:

Farwell's Patent Cast Steel Scythes,
Farwell's Patent German Steel do.,
Metcalf's Superior Steel Back Scythes,
Metcalf's Superior Steel Scythes,
Tafa's Cast Steel do.,
Field's Patent Scythe Snaiths,
Wilder's do. do.,
Lamson's do. do.,
Common Scythe Snaiths,
Hall's Superior Rakes,
Wilder & Edgly's do.,
Root's Superior Quality do.,
Gregory's Rakes, (3 qualities,)
Butterfield's Hay Forks,
Harlow's Patent do. do.,
Harlow's Steel Pronged Hoes,
Scythe Rifles, Whetstones, &c. Sickles &c.

Also—Ploughs, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Straw Cutters, Pratt's Silk Reel, Churns, Grain Cradles, &c. &c., with a full assortment of all kinds of Garden Seeds, Plants, Trees, Bird Seeds, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
7 *Merchants Row, near State St. Boston.*

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 12 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice

may 9 y

JOHN LEACH & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO LEACH, PAGE & GILMORE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WEST INDIA GOODS, TEAS, WINES, &c.

Also—Winter, Summer and Refined OIL

No. 3, Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.

JOHN LEACH,
JOSEPH A GILMORE.

For sale as above—at the manufacturer's price, WILLIAM BROWN'S No 1 *Silver Top, Sarsaparilla Compound, or Mead Syrup*, which was so much used the past Summer as a common beverage.

May 23—3m

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

FULL BLOOD ANIMAL.

TO be sold, a fine full-blood BULL, his breed a cross in succession from Holderness, Denton, Admiral, Sir Isaac, Wye, Comet, &c. He may be seen and the terms known on application to the subscriber, on the Welles Farm, in Dorchester.

june27—tf A. GREENWOOD.

SCOTT'S NEWLY PATENTED CYLINDRICAL REVOLVING REFRIGERATOR—Constructed of Iron and Zinc, on an entire new principle, possessing great superiority over every other article of the kind ever offered in the market for beauty of style and security, and the only article yet made capable of generating Cold Air. They are designed for the use of Families, Hotels, Steamboats, Packets, &c. &c., in preserving provisions in warm weather and Southern climates—at the same time possessing the quality of a safety chest. Persons purchasing are requested to examine them. For sale by WM. E. COFFIN & CO., 14 Central wharf. a4—tf

FARM WANTED.

WANTED, a small Farm in the vicinity of Boston, with good and convenient buildings thereon, well stocked with a variety of Fruit trees, for which cash will be paid. Any person having such a place for sale, by sending a description and price to this office, directed to O. N. S. may hear of a purchaser.

june27—2w*

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

BY the Ancient and Modern Masters, at Corinthian Hall, corner of Milk and Federal streets, (entrance in Federal street,) will open June 31, and continue so for a season of about three months.

J. HAYWARD respectfully apprises the admirers of the Fine Arts, in Boston and its vicinity, that to his collection of pictures, so favorably received at the National Gallery, last year, have been added many new and superior works—among others, the magnificent chief d'œuvre of DON JUAN, HAIDEE, and LAMBRO, by Dabuffe, the Painter of the Temptation and Expulsion from Eden of Adam and Eve—Size by 12 feet 14.

Single admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents. june6—tf

MALDEN DYE HOUSE

OFFICE Corner of COURT & HANOVER ST.

All Kinds of SILK COTTON & WOOLEN Garments DYED and CLEANSED IN THE BEST MANNER.

MERINO CASHMERE & ALL OTHER KINDS of SHAWLS CLEANSED WITH THE ORIGINAL FINISH,

also

CLEANSE CARPETS, RUGS, BLANKETS & QUILTS, TABLE COVERS, &c.

In A Superior Style COLOURS WARRANTED.

ALL GOODS RETURNED IN ONE WEEK.

AGENTS FOR RECEIVING GOODS.

L. B. Greene, New Bedford; Royal Whitton, Hingham; Wm. Gillis, Nashua; Bernard & Waring, Fall River; Wm. Reed, Taunton; T. J. Whitney, Nantucket; E. H. Burgin, Eastport, Me.; Fairbanks & Smith, Provincetown, Cape Cod; J. Winchester, Gloucester; Willard Adams, Waltham; Sherman & Bigelow, Watertown; Enoch Stevens, North Andover; E. Shepard, Salem; Eddy & Hathaway, South Bridgewater; J. H. Plympton, Newton; G. H. Brown, East Bridgewater; F. L. Dodge, Lowell; J. W. Badger, South Boston; Farwell & Co. Old Cambridge; Abigail Beck, Newburyport; Wm. J. Leighton, Portsmouth, N. H.; Jane P. Smith, Haverhill, Mass.; Mrs. H. W. Abbott, S. Andover; E. D. Stratton, Lower Falls, Newton; U. W. Noyes & Co. Woonsocket, R. I.; Partridge & Harding, Medway, Village; H. Caldwell, Lincoln, Mass; R. Godrey, New Bedford & Fairhaven; A. H. Trask & Co. Manchester, Mass.; Leonard Day, Fitchburg. tf—jul 4

THE MOST POPULAR TEMPERANCE SUMMER BEVERAGE.

IS WM. BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND OR MEAD SYRUP. It is the true and genuine Article. Price fifty cents a bottle with the Soda.

To its extensive use the last summer is attributed in part the common prevalence of health during the summer season. The strength of the Sarsaparilla is extracted in the new process, for a steam apparatus that prevents all evaporation, which is very much approved. When made a common beverage it will purify the blood and remove any humours from the system. At the rate it has commenced selling this season, I shall extract the strength from ten thousand pounds of Spanish Sarsaparilla. It differs entirely from the common Mead Syrup, and has already gained a reputation so high as its merits are unquestionable. Every body is calling for the article, and every body is complimenting it in the most flattering terms, moreover it is literally in the mouth of the whole community.

☞ NOTICE. As an evidence of the superiority of WM. BROWN'S No. 1, Silver Top Sarsaparilla Compound or Mead Syrup, over all other kinds, and to convince the public that it does contain the virtues of Sarsaparilla, the article that is celebrated for purifying the blood, and removing all humors from the system, and rendering the body healthy and strong. Certificate of P. B. Fessenden, I hereby certify that within the last two months, I have prepared in my mill, for William Brown, Chemist, 481 Washington st. Boston, *two thousand five hundred* pounds of the best of Spanish Sarsaparilla, the greater part is already used up, in manufacturing his celebrated Mead Syrup. I have further orders to prepare more.

PHILIP B. FESSENDEN, West Cambridge, Mass.

No one doubts its superiority, after reading the direction which encloses the bottle. Many notices are omitted.

Dealers throughout the United states can be supplied at the manufactors prices, by all the wholesale Grocers and Druggist Stores. Families supplied by all the retail West India Good Stores in Boston, Salem, Portsmouth, Newburyport, Providence, Worcester, Newport, New-Bedford, Portland, Springfield; it will keep in all climates, it is well calculated for the Southern market.

A new Beverage. William Brown, 48, Washington, corner of Elliot street, Druggist and Chemist, sells a syrup with an effervescing powder, which makes a very agreeable beverage, particularly for warm weather. The principal ingredient in the beverage is iced water, a small quantity only of the syrup and powder being necessary to give it sprightliness and an agreeable flavor. It is strongly recommended not only as palatable, but a healthful drink, and its cheapness and convenience give it an additional recommendation. [Boston Daily Advertiser.

Sarsaparilla. William Brown, on the corner of Washington and Elliot streets, has a pure Sarsaparilla Syrup of great strength, which used with the powders he sells with it, forms a delightful foaming draught that may be prepared in an instant. He has great skill in getting up such luxuries. [Boston Trans.

A Pleasant Drink. One of the most agreeable summer drinks is Brown's Sarsaparilla Compound—prepared in Boston, of which Messrs. Lord and Stocker of this city has received a supply and sent us a sample. The press at the North are enthusiastic in its praise, as if it were a new and imposed Champagne. It not so refreshing it is certainly more wholesome—and has as much brilliancy, if less devil in its sparkling effervescence. Let trial be made of it during the remainder of warm weather (Charleston, S. C. Mercury.

A new article of drink is manufactured Wm. Brown's 491 Washington street, called "Sarsaparilla Compound," very pleasant and wholesome for warm weather. (Christian Watchman.

"As a drink," Wm. Brown's Sarsaparilla Compound excels any thing of the kind now in the market. This pleasant draft revives the soul,
And buoys all drooping spirits up,
And ye that grasp the poisoned bowl,
Now seize the Sarsaparilla cup.

The article is now for sale at every grocery store in Boston and vicinity. For genuine, call for Wm. Brown's Silver Top. It costs about one cent for a half pint bottle. (Amesbury Courier.

A Second Drink. We have and the pleasure of drawing a cork from the second bottle of Brown's Sarsaparilla Mead, and a greater luxury on a hot day we know not of. It delights the palate, cools the stomach, and leaves the head unharmed. Such a drink is economical, pleasant, and healthy, worth more than fifteen gallons of the "Spirits," or a cart load of quack medicines.—For sale by Royal Whitton. [Gospel Witness, Hingham.

Families can be supplied at all the West India goods stores; none is genuine unless signed by the proprietor, Wm. Brown.

Dealers can be supplied at all the wholesale West India Goods and Druggist Stores in Boston at the Manufacturer's prices. Families can be supplied at most of the Stores in Framingham, Natick, Watertown, Brighton, Cambridge, Dorchester, Roxbury, Medway, Worcester, Leicester, Fitchburg, Leominster, and Brookfield. june27—3mo

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

WINDLASS BEDSTEADS.

SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets. a4—tf

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office.

june6—tf

PARIS GLOVES.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 12, Washington Street.

may9

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by

D. H. WILLIAMS,
Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

CORN & GARDEN-SEED PLANTER.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Backminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PLANTER.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seed drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the barrow moves on, the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed three in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants, and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation—among whom are Rufus Brewer Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d., Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq. tf—ap 18

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised expressly for us, by experienced cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every one annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in packets of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,
7 *Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.*
may9

POETRY.

THE FORSAKEN.

STANZAS COMPOSED FOR MUSIC.

He never meets me, as of old,
As friends, less cherish'd meet me;
His glance is ever calm, and cold,
To welcome, or to greet me:
His sighs ne'er follow where I move,
Or tell what others' sighs do—
But though his LIPS ne'er say "I love,"
I often think his EYES do!

He never turns, amid the throng,
Where other eyes will listen;
Or gives one thought to that poor song,
Once made his eyelids glisten:
But sometimes, when our glances meet,
As looks less warm—more [illegible]—
Albeit his LIPS ne'er say "[illegible]"—
I often think his EYES do!

Oh! brighter smiles than mine may glass,
His hours of mirth, or sorrow;
And fairer forms than mine may pass,
Across his path, to-morrow:
But something whispers solace yet,
As stars through darken'd skies do;
His LIPS ne'er say, "I don't forget"—
I often think his EYES do!

[From the New York American.]

CARRY ARMS

"It is really abominable!" said Miss Sophia Singleton.

"Oh shocking!" chorussed a number of young ladies who were sitting around.

"Pray, ladies, what is the matter?" said Henry Jones as he joined the coterie.

"The matter?" replied all at once, "why "One at a time, if you please, ladies; really it is too hard that so many voices should combine to attack a poor mortal like myself, who, having but one pair of ears, can attend to no more than one at a time. Come, Miss Singleton, will you tell me what causes so much indignation?"

"Why, this morning Helen Clarke walked down Broadway with Mr. Stone and took his arm; and in the evening she was on the Battery with Mr. Lewis, and *took his arm also!*"

"And is that all!" said Jones quietly.

"*All!*" exclaimed the young ladies aghast with horror.

"Well, ladies, I think Miss Clarke was perfectly right: shall I state my reasons and try to convince you?"

"Oh! you can never convince us."

"At least I can try. I believe you will grant that when a lady walks with a gentleman, it is for the sake partly of his company, partly of his protection. Am I right?"

"Perfectly."

"Well, unless she takes his arm, she can enjoy neither. In the first place, they cannot carry on a conversation unless the man bends forward, in which case the least inequality in the pavement may cause him to stumble against her, and down they must both go: or if a passer by brushes against him, the result is the same. In the second place, they may be separated by a crowd and the lady be severely hurt, while her companion can afford her neither protection nor assistance, and may even remain unaware that any accident has happened! Again the crossings are often muddy, and then a gentleman's arm would be useful: moreover, when a lady is fatigued, she would find the support of an arm a very great relief; so that whether for safety, pleasure, or support, a lady should always take the arm of her companion."

"You are right," said Miss Singleton, "but it is not the custom."

"Then make it the custom—nothing is easier. Let every lady who has mind enough to judge for herself, make it a rule never to walk with a man she does not respect, and when she does walk with one, let her *always* take his arm. I know that when a lady takes a man's arm, people say they are engaged, but surely, no one would suppose her engaged to a dozen different men at once, and they must either believe so palpable an absurdity, or grant that she may not be engaged at all. This once settled, other ladies would follow her example, and in a short time "Carry arms" would be the word. Any one of you young ladies, would take my arm at a ball or at the Springs, and refuse it in the street, because at one place it is customary, and at the other it is not.—Now customs should always be consistent, yet this is not so; in a large crowd in one place, *where it is not needed*, you take my arm; in a large crowd, consisting perhaps of the *same individuals*, you refuse it because you are in *another place*, and in the last instance *it is absolutely necessary*: there's consistency for you! Miss Clarke has set a good example, and I hope all the ladies will follow it. Come, Miss Singleton, you are young and pretty, suppose you walk arm-in-arm with me to-morrow morning; people will say *we* are engaged; in the afternoon, walk on the Battery with your friend Harris, and Miss Reynolds and myself will be there; we will walk arm-in-arm; they will then say *you* are engaged to *Mr. Harris*, and *I* to *Miss Reynolds*: the next day take some one else; then they will say *none* of us are engaged; in a few days the oddity will have worn off, and no lady will walk with a man without taking his arm, and no man will walk with a woman who refuses it.—Is Miss Clarke right, and will you follow her example?"

"Yes," replied all the young ladies.

"Then I have convinced you 'Carry arms!'"

"We will."

"To-morrow, Miss Singleton—"

"I will walk arm-in-arm with you; and *always* make the gentleman who accompanies me, *be he who he may*, give me his arm." W. J. S.

New York, June 16, 1840.

A Good Cow. Mr. Caleb P. Weaver, of Jamestown, has made from the milk of one cow, during the present season, 12½ lbs. of butter, weekly.

They are circulating bills of the Lafayette Bank, of this city, in Philadelphia

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[From the Maine Farmer.]

COMMERCE OF EASTERN COUNTRIES.

WATERING CAMELS.

The habits of mankind in the East have undergone less change, during many centuries, than Europeans would at first sight think possible. Many of the descriptions of the sacred historians find an exact parallel in the narratives of modern travellers. The agriculture and commercial intercourse of the oriental nations are as little changed as their food, their dress, and their manners; and their intellectual progress during the last two thousand years, if it has not been at a stand, has been so slow as to be hardly perceptible. This perpetuation of the habits of a remote antiquity may be very much attributed to the geographical features, the climate, soil, and natural productions of the countries. For instance, in a soil and temperature peculiarly adapted to the ripening of fruit, the date would still flourish, as it flourished in the time of the prophets; and whilst the people could gather with little trouble this great article of sustenance, they would have little motive to cultivate grain, which much of their soil is unfitted to produce. Thus the improvements of agriculture, demanding and rewarding improvements in various other of the useful arts, have had no place among them.

Their vast deserts, producing few of the necessaries, and none of the luxuries of life, rendered in the earliest ages, an extensive commerce the necessary condition of a pleasurable existence. And commerce was made easy by the camel, the native of these arid plains; through whose means they have been traversed with comparative facility, from the earliest times. But navigation by the "ship of the desert" did not require, and was not capable of that gradual improvement which has transformed the frail raft, or rude canoe, into a floating palace,

"Arm'd with thunder, clad with wings,"—

the crown and triumph of ages, of thought and labor; and the greatest conquest which the mind of man has achieved over the difficulties, in which for the development of his wonderful powers, it has pleased God to place him.

Thus, while the improvements of European commerce, itself the creature of yesterday, have at length succeeded in bringing the cotton of India, to be manufactured in England into cloth, and have returned it to the Hindoos cheaper than these people could prepare it for themselves, with all their abundant supply of human labor, at its lowest price; the caravans of Egypt and Arabia are still carrying on the traffic of the age of Solomon, with scarcely any change, either in the articles of the commerce, or the manner in which it is pursued. The caravans of Egypt bring to Cairo ostrich feathers, gum, gold dust, and ivory, from Abyssinia and the countries beyond it; while those of Arabia exchange there the spices, coffee, perfumes, and muslin of Hindostan. By means of caravans the productions even of China are distributed, at the present day, through central Asia; while by the extension of the camel over northern Africa, the articles which are sold in the markets of Timbucto are exchanged for the equally valuable commodities of Samarcand and Thibet. There are caravans trading between Cairo and the interior of Africa, and penetrating far beyond the limits of modern European discovery, which are wholly employed in the commerce of slaves,—the most disgraceful traffic by which one portion of the human race has ever inflicted injury upon another.

The long establishment of a commercial intercourse in Asia, by means of caravans, and the necessity of accommodating large numbers of Mahometan pilgrims from all parts of the East to Mecca, have caused the erection from time to time, of large reservoirs of water, in almost every frequented road. In the vicinities of the towns, these reservoirs, which are called birkets, are usually supplied from aqueducts. At these convenient places, the caravans always halt. The Bedouins, and other wandering tribes, sometimes seize upon these wells, and extort a tribute for permission to draw water. As soon, however, as a caravan arrives upon the desert, the supply of water becomes a matter of chance. The accustomed fountains are often dried up, and the travellers have to journey forward, in the hopes of discovering some other well, at which they may refresh their camels, and replenish their water-skins.

In a journey with a caravan, it is essentially necessary to carry a considerable quantity of water. Sometimes a portion of the camels bear nothing but water skins; but oftener every camel carries one skin, in addition to his ordinary lading.—"No idea can be formed by Europeans," says Burckhardt, "of the quantity of water necessary for drinking, cooking, and washing, during a journey through these countries; but more particularly to allay the thirst of the traveller, whose palate is continually parched by the effects of the fiery ground and air—who has been confined, perhaps, for several days to a short allowance of water, and who lives upon food which, consisting of farinaceous preparations and butter, is calculated to excite thirst in the highest degree. It is a general custom in the caravans in these parts (Nubia,) as well as in the Arabian deserts, never to drink, except when the whole caravan halts for a few minutes for that purpose. . . . To drink while others do not, exposes a man to be considered effeminate, and to the opprobrious saying, that "his mouth is tied to that of the water-skin." . . . Travelers, in these journeys, drink a great quantity of water when it is plentiful; I do not exaggerate when I say that I have often drunk in the afternoon, at one draught, as much as would fill two common water bottles. . . . The usual computation is, that a middling sized skin, or girbe, holding about fifty or sixty pounds of water will serve a man for three days." Captain Lyon says, that when horses travel with a caravan in Africa, it is necessary to provide a camel for each horse, for the sole purpose of carrying water. It would appear from these passages, (and such is the fact,) that of the water which the camels carry, no part is allowed to themselves.—The men and horses have the advantage of their patient drudgery; and they are left, in almost every case, to the precarious supply which they may find at the fountains, which are so thinly scattered over the deserts. Upon the subject of the camel's power of abstinence from water, there have been many exaggerations, which Burckhardt ascribes to the credulity of those travelers "who draw their information only from bragging Arabians or Moors." This power, however, is extraordinary enough to excite our wonder and admiration, without any assistance from fanciful descriptions. The camel often travels three or four days without water, drinking fifty, sixty, or even a hundred pounds weight, when he has an opportunity; and the best camels for transport will sometimes endure a thirst of ten or twelve days, though many of them perish under this privation. When we see what the man and horse require in those arid countries, such a power in the camel must appear one of the most remarkable provisions of nature.

EXECUTION OF CHARLES I. OF ENGLAND. In Jesse's memoirs of the Court of England during the reign of the Stuarts, we find the following description of the execution of that unfortunate monarch, Charles I:

"To return to the last moments of Charles. The scaffold had been covered with black cloth, and a coffin, lined with black velvet, was in readiness to receive his remains. In the platform itself had been fixed iron rings and staples, to which ropes had also been attached, by which it was intended to force the king to the block should he make the least attempt at resistance. The persons who attended him to the scaffold, besides Bishop Juxon were two of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, Harrington and Herbert. The former afterwards suffered so much from the shock, that an illness ensued which nearly cost him his life. The king himself appeared cheerful, resigned, and happy. Having put on his satin cap, he inquired of one of the two executioners, both of whom were masked, if his hair was in the way. The man requested him to push it under his cap. As he was doing so with the assistance of the bishop and the executioner, he turned to the former; "I have a good cause," he said, "and a gracious God on my side."

The Bishop. There is but one stage more, this stage is turbulent and troublesome; it is a short one; but you may consider it will carry you a great way; it will carry you from earth to heaven; and there you will find a great deal of cordial joy and comfort.

The King. I go from corruptible to an incorruptible crown, where no disturbance can be, no disturbance in the world.

The Bishop. You are exchanged from a temporal to an eternal crown: a good exchange.

Observing one of the persons, who had been admitted to the scaffold accidently touching the edge of the axe with his cloak, the king requested *him* to be careful. Then again inquiring of the executioner, "is my hair well?" he took off his cloak and George, and delivering the letter to the bishop, exclamed significantly "*remember.*" To the executioner he said "I shall say but short prayers; and when I thrust out my hands." Looking at the block, he said, "you must set it fast."The executioner replied it was fast. The king remarked it might have been higher. Being told that it could not have been higher he said, "when I put out my hands this way, then—"

In the meantime, having divested himself of his cloak and doublet, and being in his waistcoat, he again put on his cloak, and lifting up his hands and eyes to heaven, and repeating a few words to himself, which were inaudible to the bystanders, he knelt down and laid his neck on the block. The executioner stooping to put his hair under his cap, the king thinking him about to strike, bid him *wait for the sign.* After a short pause he stretched out his hands, and the executioner at one blow severed his head from his body. The head was immediately lifted up by the other headsman, and exhibited to the people. "Behold," he exclaimed, "the head of a traitor."

Thus on the 30th of January 1649, at the age of forty-nine, died King Charles. The dismal groan which rose at the moment of his decapitation, from the dense populace around, was never forgotten by those who heard it. Certainly, by the vast majority of the people of England, the execution of Charles was regarded as an atrocious and barbarous murder. Philip Henry, the famous divine, was a witness of the memorable scene. "He used to mention," writes his son, "that at the instant when the blow was given, there was such a *dismal, universal groan*, among the thousands of people that were within sight, as it were with one consent, as he never heard before, and desired he might never hear the like again." This fact is corroborated by the testimony of an aged person, one Margaret Coe, who died in 1789, at the age of one hundred and three. She saw the executioner hold up the head, and well remembered the *dismal groan* which was made by the vast multitude of spectators when the fatal blow was given." Immediately after the axe fell, a party of horse rode rapidly from Charing Cross to King street, and another from King street to Charing Cross, with the object of dispersing the people, or, more probably, with the object of dispersing their thoughts."

☞ Twenty-one years ago only one small building was to be seen in Buffalo, which now contains more than twenty thousand inhabitants. [Ex. paper.

We are not told how many *large* ones there were—but believe none had then been built.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House. Wednesday, July 8. Mr Robinson moved to take up the Post Office Bill, as it is called, the bill imposing penalties upon whoever should carry papers or packages upon established mail routes, but it was met by such a vigorous opposition by Mr. Huntington, with symptoms of hostility no less vigorous from other quarters, that the mover concluded to drop it for the rest of the session.

Mr. Tappan called up his joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution to limit the office of Judges of the United States Courts to a prescribed term, and made a good speech upon it.—He controverted the hoary maxim of lawyers and jurists, that a life tenure gives independence of character to judges, insisted that it was repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, of dangerous precedent, and of such injurious operation that it needed to be reformed, and he pledged himself to labor while he lived to bring about a reform. Mr. Smith spoke on the same side, when the Senate went into executive session.

In the Senate. Thursday, July 9. Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill making appropriations for the Naval service for the year 1840, with several amendments. The amendments were ordered to be printed, and the bill will be called up to-morrow.

The bill to provide for a uniform stereotype edition of the laws of the United States, was taken up, and defeated.

Judiciary. The joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to limit the term of office of the judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts, came up as the special order, when Mr. Clay, who was anxious to get up the Mileage Bill, moved to lay the joint resolve on the table, maintaining that the one matter was of some importance to the people, while no man could believe that the other could be passed at the present session. The question was taken on laying the resolution on the table and decided in the negative—ayes 21, noes 22. A debate now ensued which lasted until near 3 P. M., in which the principles of *life tenure* of Judges, and making them *elective*, were incidentally touched by all the speakers.

Mr. Clay here sought to get up the Mileage Bill by moving to postpone the Joint Resolution until Monday. It was on this motion that Mr. Calhoun took the occasion to say, that if there was any one feature more than another that was sought to be grafted on the Constitution by its fathers, it was that of the entire independence of the Judges, by life tenure, and that any attempt to disturb or change that system might be attended with the most disastrous results.

The motion of Mr. Clay prevailed, and the further discussion of the Judiciary question was postponed until Monday; but the lateness of the hour, prevented him from giving his views in relation to the subject of some *uniform mode* of computing the mileage, which he insists ought to be adopted.

Mr. Crittenden presented quite a long memorial from the tobacco planters of Kentucky, going somewhat into detail as to the burdens imposed on that staple, and expressing their concurrence with the views of the convention assembled at Washington during the present spring.

Another effort was made to have the District Banks re-chartered. The bill from the House for that purpose has been amended here and reported. It gives these Banks to the 15th of January to resume, unless the Banks of Richmond and Baltimore, or a majority of them should resume before that period, in which case the Banks here will likewise have to resume. It is said here that the President will not give his signature to any bill rechartering a suspended Bank.

In the Senate. Friday, July 10, the bill from the House to regulate and equalise the mileage of members of Congress, was taken up as in committee of the whole; and after various amendments had been adopted, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The principal amendments were to calculate the distance by the "shortest mail route," instead of a "straight line," and that the distance charged by each member should be published at the end of the session; that members of Congress should be allowed twenty dollars per session, in lieu of stationary; that a member absent at any time when the yeas and nays were called, shall forfeit his compensation for that day.—The vote on ordering the bill to be engrossed was—yeas 31, nays 9.

SINGULAR WILL. An English miser, John Pleech, lately died in London, leaving the following will:—I give and bequeath to my nephew, my old black coat; I give and bequeath to my neice, the flannel waistcoat I now wear; I give and bequeath to each of my sister's grand children, one of the earthen pots on the top of my wardrobe; finally, I give and bequeath to my sister, as a last token of the affection I have always felt for her, the brown stone jug at the head of my bed. The disappointment of the legatees, when this strange will was read, may easily be imagined. The deceased was spoken of by all in a way no means flattering to him, and his sister, in a fit of anger, gave the brown stone jug, her legacy, a kick, which broke it in pieces, when lo! a complete stream of guineas poured out of it, and the general disappointment gave way to joy. Each hurried to examine his or her legacy, and the flannel waistcoat and little earthen pots were found equally well filled, the testator having only wished to cause them an agreeable surprise.

Jail Delivery. Nine persons confined in the Baltimore jail made their escape on the 11th inst., by removing a portion of the wall.

Mr. Z. Farwell of Waltham, was killed on Friday in that town by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he was examining.

CLEVELAND. The editor of the Cleveland Herald, in an article setting forth the advantages of that place as a business mart, says—

Nature has done much for us, but the enterprise of man has fashioned it for benefit. Scores of our citizens, yet in the meridian of their usefulness, recollect when the canoe of the savage glided over the dark waters of the Cuyahoga, and the sail vessels of the "fur traders" were but occasionally seen. Only a few short years have passed since an enlightened system of legislation brought the produce of the interior to our feet; and as if by magic the Lake became alive with the all conquering steamer—the stately ship—the gallant brig—and the favorite, fleet schooner. The "yo-heave-O!" of the Atlantic has usurped the yell of the red warrior, and the honorable pursuit of steady commerce, have followed the migratory habits of the adventurous trader.

Who would have believed a dozen years ago, that at the lapse of that interval of time upwards of 2000 vessel arrivals per annum would be registered at our Custom House!

And yet the trade of this American Mediterranean has hardly breathed itself into infancy. Cleveland already exports more bread-stuffs than the city of New York, and in ten years from this time the quantity may be doubled! Who can hazard a boundary for the extent of our commerce, that has witnessed the wonderful increase in the past five years? The whole east has become alive to the pecuniary importance of our mercantile position, and connecting links are devised and in progress from various directions, to connect with this Egypt of the United States.

None are more sensible of the importance of the trade than our Canadian neighbors, and the various improvements they are about making in the Welland Canal and its tributary, and the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, show a determined spirit to draw trade that way.—The Welland Canal Marine List for the last 14 days in the past month contains the names of 93 vessels, of which 63 were bound to Cleveland—and out of 77 in the same period of time bound to ports on Lake Ontario, 47 had cleared from this port. This does not include a number of vessels which had unloaded at different mills on the Canal.

Buffalonians, take heed or your Oswego and Kingston rivals will lessen your profits.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE IN PARIS. An American who enters Paris for the first time, is perplexed by a variety of opposite sensations; he is disgusted at the narrow and dirty streets, and astonished at the multitudes who throng them, and who appear every moment exposed to inevitable death, from furiously driven vehicles; then as he penetrates into the better part of the metropolis, he is filled with admiration at the surrounding magnificence.—The splendor of the hotels, the tumult of business, the bustle of the public amusement, the glories of science, the charm of luxury, soon arrest and confound his attention. An extraordinary assemblage of brilliant seducements lead captive his imagination. That you may have an idea how two thirds of the people live, let me introduce you to a house in one of the business streets. The lot is 75 feet front, by 100 deep, and the building runs up 7 stories, the floor being on a level with the street. On entering, you are met by a porter, who occupies a small room with his wife. They live rent free, and receive an annual stipend of $50. Through them you may be conducted to any one of the thirty families who occupy the numerous apartments of the spacious building. The American saying, that no house is large enough for two families, has no significancy in Paris. Families in middling circumstances occupy a whole floor, or from four to six rooms. When the tenants go out, the keys are safely left with the porter, who receives your letters, and attends to calls generally. Two men servants are attached to every house, to clear and polish the numerous stairways, which are usually marble or oak. Their wages, four dollars a month, are paid by the owner of the building, and they are at your service when their stated work is done, for another dollar or two. The stairways are polished with wax, if of wood, daily, and if of marble, they are carefully wided with a cloth. Rents do not differ materially from those in our large cities. The families almost universally dine at a restaurateur.

THE HUMAN BODY. The human body was not made of the celestial elements, light and air, but of more gross terrestrial matter, as being designed to receive and communicate notices of terrestrial objects, by organs similar to them. In this instance, as in another sense, God seemeth to have "chosen base things of the world" to confound things honorable and mighty "when, of the dust of the ground," he composed a frame, superior in rank and dignity to the heavens and all their hosts. They whose profession leads them to examine the structure of this astonishing piece of mechanism, these men see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the formation of the human body. A contemplation of its parts, and their disposition, brought Galen upon his knees, in adoration of the wisdom with which the whole is contrived; and incited him to challenge any one, upon a hundred years' study, to tell how the least fibre or particle could have been more commodiously placed, either for use or beauty. While the world shall last, genius and dilligence will be producing fresh proofs that we are "fearfully and wonderfully made;" that "marvellous are his works," and above all—this capitol work of the Almighty; and that the hand which made it must needs be verily and indeed divine. [Bishop Horne.

Hard Words. A Boston paper highly recommends the practice of looking into a dictionary when one does not understand the meaning of a word!

TAKING THE CENSUS. The Pica[yune] tells of the opposition an officer met in taking the census of Patrick, wh[o] first understood that his *senses* were [to be] taken—the officer explained:—

He told Patrick that he was empl[oyed] by the government to ascertain the [num]ber of people who reside in the city, that he merely called, in pursuance [of] his vocation, to learn how many his [fami]ly numbered.

'And is that all ye want?' said Pa[t, as]suming a less belligerent tone.

'No more,' said the gentleman wi[th his] book.

'And why the divil didn't you say [so] first?' said Pat, and I'd tell it while [it] 'ud be aitin' a ha'porth o' butther. [Well] —let me see—(and he began to s[cratch] his head, by way of assisting his [memo]ry:) there's meself and Nelly—that's

'You and Nelly are two,' said the [gen]tleman, making his memorandum a[t the] same time.

'Well, there's more of yer assur[ance],' said Pat. 'Do you know bether tha[n the] priest! Didn't he tell us the nig[ht we] wor married that we wor one?'

"Well, I'll not argue the question [with] you," said the gentleman—"proceed."

'Well thin," said Pat, 'there's the gossoons that's livin', and Brian and T[...] that's dead; there's Nancy, that's home wid her gran'mother, in Irel[and] and the two colleens that's at home [with] us; there's the pig and the ould [...] and" ——

'That will do, sir," said the ce[nsus] taker, stopping him, who had by tha[t] taken a note of the *actual* number of [his] family. 'Good bye sir.'

'O safe journey to you, me darl[int],' said Pat. 'Won't ye take somethin'?'

'Nothing," said the stranger, a[nd] vanished.

MACHINERY IN THE HUMAN FRA[ME.] Very few, even mechanics, are aware [how] much machinery there is in their b[odies.] Not only are there joints and hing[es in] the bones, but there are valves [in the] veins, a forcing pump in the hear[t, and] various other curiosities. One of the [mus]cles of the eye, forms a real pulley. [The] bones which support the body are [made] precisely in that form, which has [been] calculated by mathematicians, [to be] strongest for pillars and supporting [col]umns; that of hollow cylinders. [This] form combines the greatest lightness [with] the greatest strength. Of this for[m are] the quills of bird's wings, where the [re]quisites are necessary.

An old gentleman, who had studied [the]ological subjects a little too much fo[r the] strength of his brains, determined [to try] his luck at preaching, nothing dou[bting] but that matter and form would be [given] him, without any particular prepar[ation] on his part. Accordingly on Sund[ay he] ascended the pulpit, sung and prayed, [gave out] his text and stopped. He stood a w[hile] first on one leg, and then on the [other,] casting his eyes up towards the r[oof,] and then on the floor—in a mer[e] quandiary. At length language cam[e to] his relief: "If any of you down [there] think you can preach, just come up and try it."

Last week a young girl, fresh fro[m the] West highlands, came on a visit to [a sis]ter she had in Glasgow. At the outs[kirts] of the town, she stopped at a toll-ba[r and] began to rap smartly with her knuck[les on] the gate. The keeper amused at the action, and curious to know what [she] wanted, came out, and she very dem[urely] interrogated him, as follows—

'Is this Clasco?'

'Yes.'

'Is Peggy in?' [Paisley Adv.

This is equal to the lad's in[quiry] "How fur is't to Boston meetin h[ouse."]

The editor of the Texas Times [men]tions the last absence of mind, that a[n] absolutely came to him and want[ed to] borrow money. The Times says th[e] fellow was never on a colder trail a[ll his] life.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New E[ngland] States which are in good credit, are received [on] deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, [...] Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, [...] Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, S[...] Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', [...] mut, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business [...] to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned [...]

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not rec[eived by] the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South [...]

Charters annulled by the Legislature.

Fulton Bank, Commonwealth Bank, Franklin Bank, Lafayette Bank, } Boston.
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, Bank of Norfolk, } Roxbury.

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, Still Water Canal Bank, } Orono.
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.
Concord Bank, at Concord.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington.
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Gree[nwich].

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank.